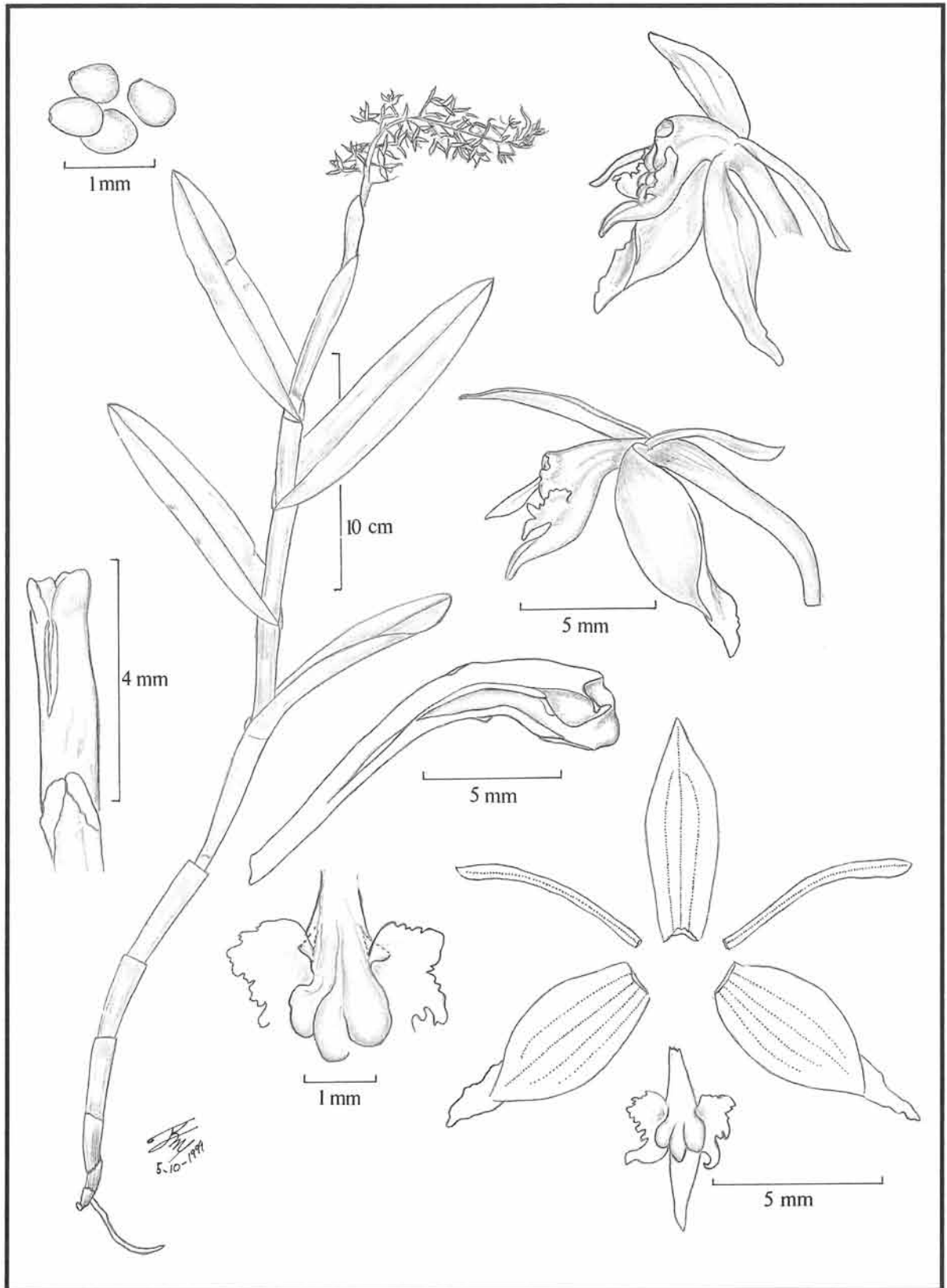




EPIDENDRUM ANTHOCEROIDES Hágsater & Dodson

THE GENUS EPIDENDRUM PART 3

Plate 411

ICONES ORCHIDACEARUM 4. 2001

EPIDENDRUM ANTHOCEROIDES Hágsater et Dodson, *sp. nov.*

Type: ECUADOR: Napo: km 8, Papallacta-Baeza, cerca del río, flores amarillo verdes con café en el labio, 2850 m, 14 abr. 1984, **C. H. Dodson, A. Hirtz, W. & M. Thurston 14260**. Holotype: RPSC! (illustration voucher). Paratypes: km 27 Pifo-Baeza-El Chaco, W. & B. Thurston, C. H. Dodson & A. Hirtz 4021, AMO! QCNE! (specimens prepared from the same plant as the type).

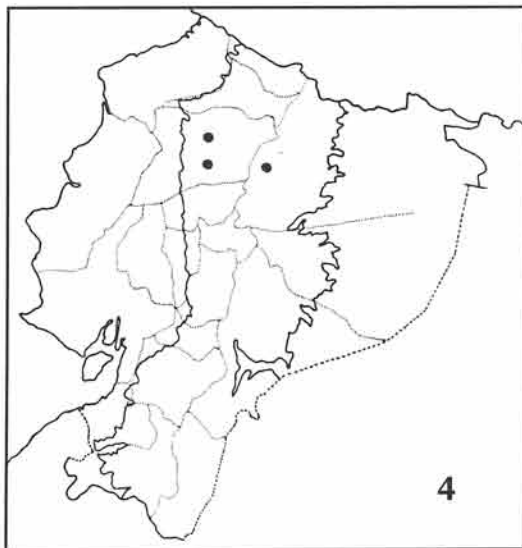
Epidendro anthoceros Linden & Rchb. f. affine sed floribus minoribus, foliis obtusis, pedunculo longitudine folii apicalis, labelli lobulis lateralibus bilobatis, lobulo frontali prominenti triangulari acuto curvo, cornu flexum simulanti divergens.

Hierba epífita o litófito, cespitosa, de 25-56 cm de alto. **Raíces** basales, delgadas, de 1-2 mm de grosor. **Tallos** tipo caña, flexuosos, ancipitosos, 20-46 x 0.5-1.5 cm. **Hojas** 4-6[8], distribuidas en la 1/2 apical del tallo; vainas ancipitosas, estriadas cuando secas, las inferiores no foliosas, 1.5-5 cm de largo; lámina ovado lanceolada a oblongo lanceolada, obtusa, diminutamente apiculada y retusa en el ápice, con una quilla dorsal prominente, desiguales, progresivamente más largas, 2.5-13.5 x 1.2-2.7 cm. **Espatas** 1-2, agudas, cubriendo la base del pedúnculo u ocultándolo, ancipitosas, tubulares, 2-8 x 0.4-1.0 cm. **Inflorescencia** apical, del crecimiento maduro, racemosa, arqueada, raquis de 3-10 cm de largo; pedúnculo de 6-11 cm de largo. **Brácteas** florales lineal lanceoladas, acuminadas, progresivamente más cortas, más largas que el ovario en la base de la inflorescencia, hasta el doble de largo, más cortas que el ovario hacia el ápice de la inflorescencia, 4-15 x 1 mm. **Ovario** terete, ligeramente dilatado en los 2/3 apicales, 7-8.7 mm de largo. **Flores** 5-40, simultaneas, abriendo primero las de la base; el labelo siempre dirigido hacia el raquis y al ápice de la inflorescencia, sépalos y pétalos verde plomo a amarillo verde con café en el labelo. **Sépalos** entreabiertos, elípticos, el **dorsal** agudo, cortamente mucronado, 3-nervado, 5.7-6.6 x 1.9-2.1 mm, los **laterales** agudos, con una quilla prominente en el dorso que se prolonga más allá del ápice, el borde de la quilla eroso, 4-nervados, 6.6-7 x 2-4 mm. **Pétalos** ligeramente arqueados, lineal oblanceolados, agudos, 1-nervados, 5.3-5.9 x 0.5-0.6 mm. **Labelo** unido a la columna, trilobado, cordado en la base, 3.8-4.2 x 2.5-3.1 mm; bicalloso con una quilla en medio, dando la impresión de tricalloso, las tres estructuras subglobosas, semejantes; lóbulos laterales formados por dos partes, la posterior semiozada, con el margen profundamente eroso-subdentado, la frontal angostamente triangular, curvada, aguda, el margen entero, 1.9-2.3 x 0.7-1.1 mm, lóbulo medio acicular, agudo, 2.2-2.3 x 0.7 mm. **Columna** ligeramente arqueada, de 3.5-4 mm de largo. **Clinandrio** reducido, entero. **Antera** no vista. **Polinios** 4, obovoides, lateralmente comprimidos, subiguales. **Rostelo** apical, hendido. **Lóbulos** laterales del estigma pequeños, de menos de 1/4 de la cavidad estigmática. **Nectario** penetrando 1/4 del perianto, no ornamentado. **Cápsula** elipsoide a subglobosa, 8-16 x 5-8 mm, con pedicelo de 3-5 mm de largo, cuello apical reducido.

Epiphytic or lithophytic, caespitose **herb.** **Stems** cane-like, ancipitose, flexuous. **Leaves** ovate-lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, minutely apiculate and retuse at the apex, unequal, progressively longer. **Spathes** 1-2, tubular, ancipitose, acute. **Inflorescence** apical, racemose, arching; flowers simultaneous, those of the base opening first. **Floral bracts** linear-lanceolate, acuminate, twice as long as the ovary to shorter than it. **Ovary** terete, somewhat dilated towards the apex. **Flowers** simultaneous, the basal ones opening first, the lip always towards the rachis and the apex of the inflorescence, this fox-tail-like; lead green or yellowish-green, with brown on the lip. **Sepals** partly spreading, elliptic, **dorsal** acute, 3-veined, **laterals** larger, acute with a prominent dorsal erose keel, 4-veined. **Petals** slightly arched, linear-oblanceolate, acute, 1-veined. **Lip** united to the column, 3-lobed, cordate, with 3 subglobose calli; lateral lobes formed by two parts, the posterior lobe semioate, the margin deeply erose-subdentate, the front lobe narrowly triangular, curved, acute; apical lobe narrowly triangular, acute. **Column** slightly arching. **Nectary** penetrating one fourth the ovary. **Capsule** ellipsoid to subglobose, with a short, thin pedicel.

OTHER SPECIMENS: ECUADOR: Napo: Papallacta, Holm-Nielsen et al. 6858, AAU! Pichincha: western slope, Pichincha, Asplund 10089, S! Pululahua, Cerón 1931, AMO(spirit)! QCNE! RPSC! Ruminahui, Cerón 3528, AMO (spirit)! MO! QCNE (x2)!

DISTRIBUTION AND ECOLOGY: Known only from the Andes around Quito and over towards the Amazon basin beyond Papallacta, 2850-3100 m altitude, epiphytic in moist montane forests or lithophytic on rocky slopes along road. Flowering from February to June, fruiting from August to February.



RECOGNITION: *Epidendrum anthoceroides* belongs to the alpicolum group identified by the caespitose habit, few-leaved stems, long, parallel-sided spathes, racemose inflorescence, fleshy flowers oriented in the same sense as the rachis, thus producing a fox-tail appearance. It is recognized by the sepals 6-9 mm long, the lateral lobes of the lip divided into two, the posterior lobe erose and the front lobe forming a large crooked horn. *Epidendrum anthoceros* has larger flowers, the sepals 10-11 mm long, the lateral lobes rounded and denticulate, but without any prominent horn, and the peduncle of the inflorescence elongate, longer than the apical leaf which is acuminate. *Epidendrum oblongialpicolum* Hágsater & Dodson has oblong, rounded to bilobed leaves, very wide compressed stems (up to 16 mm), lateral lobes of the lip reniform, proportionately small and erose, without any prominent horn-like lobe. **CONSERVATION STATUS:** DD. Data deficient. It has been found in protected forests and nature reserves.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Greek *άνθος* flower *κερας* horn, and *ιδης*, the suffix *-oides*, in reference to the similarity between this species and its Venezuelan sister species.

REFERENCES: Løjtnant, B., 1977. *Bot. Notiser* 130: 321.